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for them to do that because we have driven them away ruthlessly as we did the Cherokees in Georgia. We have driven them from one place to another and have made their own civilization impossible, and have insisted that they take ours. We are to celebrate next year the coming of Columbus. We are to gather in Chicago, people from all parts of the world, that they may see our greatness. We shall dilate before them upon our art, our science, our philosophy, everything that marks our greatness. I shall have one of our industrial schools there. We shall point to that as a representative of the magnificent work that this great people is doing for the remnant of the Indians! Out of the abundance of our harvests, out of the enormous accumulations of our capital that has been produced out of the soil that belonged to the Indian, out of the abundance that has come to us from their heritage, we are spending a paltry sum that the remnants of these Indians may be lifted on to a plane of higher civilization! I would justify this appropriation on the ground of national sentiment; that it is a humane thing to do; a generous thing to do. I believe we can justify it simply on these grounds."

#### A THREATENED DANGER.

The impending peril to which we allude is not a war with Chili, as many might infer from the title we have used. It is the fear of being placed in an "unpatriotic" position by refusing to cherish and avow the hostile spirit now so prevalent. Many years ago there was a youth of eighteen who had a most unfortunate temper, and was a terror in the household. He was the only son of a man of large means, but of an iron will, and the stern methods of his father always kindled his resentment. On one occasion when the quarrel between the two had become fierce and bitter, a friend of the family undertook to mediate between them. In doing this he embraced the opportunity to tell the parent that his severity had only developed and increased the child's infirmity of disposition, and he urged a milder treatment, in the hope of winning the youth thereby to see the folly of his ways.

The father was angry and vindictive, and charged the friend with advocating filial disobedience, and with taking the part of one who had disgraced the home that had sheltered him, and was bringing the gray hairs of the one who loved him best with sorrow to the grave. The more his adviser tried to calm the enraged parent the fiercer he became. The son deserved no leniency and would receive none at his hands. The only way to bring him to obedience was by laying stroke upon stroke, and as soon as he could put his hands upon him he would administer a chastisement the boy would never forget. This and much more of the same sort showed the spirit in which the family discipline had been administered, and the suggestion that a little forbearance might be better than so much severity was deeply resented.

Instead of softening the temper of the father the mediation only intensified his purpose to enforce obedience by the strong hand, and when he found the son he proceeded to its execution. The youth was now wrought up to the pitch of resistance, and when he found the parental hand too strong for him he drew a pocket-knife and plunged it into the father's heart. It was known to the

family that the friend had appealed to the father in the son's behalf, and this was at once reported in exaggerated terms, which represented the mediator as one who had aided and abetted a parricide. If he had succeeded in his design he would have saved both father and son from the sad doom that awaited them. But having failed he was held almost as guilty as he who struck the parricidal blow.

When war was declared against Mexico one well-known statesman tried to stay the tide and voted for delay. He was often denounced for this as a traitor to his country and never recovered his popularity. He afterwards said that if there was a proposition brought forward to throw down the gauntlet to high Heaven he would not dare to say a word against it. After the outbreak of the late civil war in this country every man at the North who had tried to soften the asperities of the previous controversy was looked upon with suspicion and was charged with being a "secessionist," no matter how strongly he was opposed to any severance of the Union. The venerable fathers who belonged to the Peace Society were hooted at for their efforts in the annual conference at Philadelphia to stay the conflict. The newspapers that were clamorous for blood were at liberty to publish all the proceedings of that memorable debate without rebuke, but one unfortunate publisher who for months before the outbreak had sought for conciliation in the interests of peace, was denounced for a brief extract of less than ten lines from the summary of the proceedings. The editor did not agree with the peace proposals and had left out the long reports that filled the pages of his contemporaries, but for the few lines he printed as a news item his paper was denounced and refused admission to the mails, although the administration papers had published not only every word thus condemned just as he presented it, but very much more of the same sort.

It is dangerous to one seeking for patronage or popularity to speak in the interests of peace when the war spirit is abroad. And this is the threatened peril to which we now allude. Within the last two or three days several whose patriotism is above all suspicion have been fiercely assailed for their pleas in behalf of forbearance toward Chili, and have been openly accused not only of a desire to embarrass our officials at Washington, but of a want of loyalty to the government. They are "Mugwumps without spirit," they are "cowardly defenders of wrong and insult," they are "without respect for the honor of our flag," and generally represented as unworthy of respect or popular support. Perhaps with this caution they will take the alarm before their issues are tabooed by the Postmaster General and excluded from the mails by orders from that Department—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

#### OPENING THE FAIR ON SUNDAY.

It would be one of the worst things that could happen to the laboring classes if the opening of the World's Fair should prove the entering wedge to the overthrow of the very day which protects and ensures their rights and interests. Of all men they need God's appointed day of rest, and they should frown down all efforts to abrogate it at the instigation of infidels and of those who care more for the dollar than they do for God or man.—*The Presbyterian.*